



URBAN DISTRICT OF WOMBWELL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1960

1960-1961



URBAN DISTRICT OF WOMBWELL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1960

I N D E X

	Page
Section I.	
Natural and Social Conditions and Statistics...	7
Section II.	
General Provision of the Health Services in the Area 	15
Section III.	
Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases	19
Section IV.	
Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector ...	24
Section V.	
Divisional Report 	65

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor Mrs. E. Mellor, J.P.

Chairman :

County Councillor J. W. Mellor, J.P.

Councillors :

Messrs. C. E. Johnson, P. Turner, W. Tart, A. Tutill,
H. F. Saunders and J. Wade.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

R. Barnes, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

P. H. Brewin, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (App. 26.9.60).

Medical Officers of Wombwell Child Welfare Clinic :

L. Taylor, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

W. G. S. Maxwell, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Medical Officer of Jump Child Welfare Clinic :

J. D. Fairclough, M.B., Ch.B.

Medical Officer of Wombwell Ante-Natal Clinic :

N. M. Piercy, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

J. Finney, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

(Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods).

Additional Public Health Inspector :

B. Hague, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Health Visitors :

P. M. P. Adkins, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

D. M. Daniels, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (App. 4.7.60).

A. Thompson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (App. 1.4.60).

Clinic Nurse :

D. Hodgson, S.R.F.N.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor :

E. Beever, S.R.N.

Senior Clerk. Divisional Health Office :

L. S. Wrigg.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30290776>

WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Divisional Health Office,
33 Queens Road,
Barnsley.

July, 1961.

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Wombwell Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Mellor, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my fifth Annual Report on the health and social conditions for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

The statistics are generally satisfactory and I feel that I should make note of the marked decline, which has occurred this year, in the infant mortality rate. On previous occasions I have commented on the rather high figure which Wombwell tends to have, but it only requires a year as low as the present one to bring the ten year figure into line with the national figure. It must be stressed that the numbers involved are very small and fluctuations can easily occur without being of any particular significance. There was a marked increase in the incidence of Whooping Cough where 100 notifications were received during the year, compared with 17 in the previous year. The disease never became epidemic. It is perhaps significant that the percentage of children immunised against this disease in Wombwell is the lowest in the whole division.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis continued with the emphasis in the campaign on completing third doses. Polio-myelitis vaccination again took much time from all sections of the staff, and has now become a very substantial part of the department.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the courtesy and many kindnesses they have shown, the Chief Public Health Inspector for his help and co-operation, and the staff of the divisional health office for their loyal support.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. BARNES,

Medical Officer of Health.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WOMBWELL

SECTION I.

Statistics and Social Conditions

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,850 acres
Population Census 1951	...	...	...	...					18,837
Registrar General's estimate of population mid 1960	...	...	...	...	...	...			19,160
No. of inhabited houses according to rate book	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,952
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...			£143,481
Nett product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...						£530

The chief occupations of the population are coal-mining, textile manufacturing, the manufacture of by-products from coal, engineering and printing. Coal-mining is by far the largest source of employment.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimated population at mid 1960 was 19,160 as compared with 19,080 at mid 1959. The natural increase of population or the number of births over deaths was 138 as compared with 144 in 1959.

Live Births

The number of births registered during the year was 310, an increase of 7 compared with 1959. There were 11 illegitimate births or 5.2% of the total births registered.

The Registrar General has again supplied a comparability factor for the births in 1960 which relates the proportion of women of child-bearing age in the district with the proportion in a standard population. The crude birth rate multiplied by the comparability factor gives an adjusted rate which is comparable with similar adjusted rates for other districts and with the rate for the country as a whole.

The adjusted birth rate for the district was 16·2 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 15·9 per 1,000 estimated population for the previous year and with 17·1 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

BIRTH RATE

BIRTHS				Rate per 1,000 Population		
Year	Males	Females	Total	Wombwell Adjusted	Crude	England and Wales
1954	162	159	321	17·1	17·1	15·2
1955	158	150	308	16·2	16·2	15·0
1956	150	165	315	16·6	16·6	15·7
1957	171	157	328	17·3	17·3	16·1
1958	148	174	322	16·9	16·9	16·4
1959	146	157	303	15·9	15·9	16·5
1960	159	151	310	16·2	16·2	17·1

Stillbirths

There were 10 stillbirths last year, the same as in 1959. The stillbirth rate was 31·3 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths as compared with 31·9 for 1959 and with 19·7 for England and Wales.

STILLBIRTHS

Year	Stillbirths	Total Births Live and Still	Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 births
1954	5	326	15.3
1955	11	319	34.4
1956	4	319	12.5
1957	5	333	15.0
1958	8	330	24.2
1959	10	313	31.9
1960	10	320	31.3

Deaths

The total number of deaths last year, including deaths of residents dying outside the district but excluding non-residents who died in the district was 172 comprised of 94 males and 78 females. The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor, was 11.5 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 11.3 per 1,000 estimated population for the previous year and with 11.5 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were : Heart and circulatory, Cancer, Respiratory.

Infant and Peri-Natal Mortality

The infant mortality rate last year was 12.9 per 1,000 live births as compared with 29.7 per 1,000 in 1959 and with 21.7 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales. Of the four infant deaths, 3 occurred within the first month of life and were classified as neo-natal deaths. The peri-natal mortality rate

was 40·6 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. The following table is a record for your district for the past ten years in respect of peri-natal mortality.

Year	Deaths in first week of life	Stillbirths	Total live and and Stillbirths	Peri-natal mortality
1951	7	11	355	50·1
1952	5	6	377	29·2
1953	7	6	348	37·3
1954	2	5	326	21·4
1955	3	11	319	43·9
1956	5	4	319	28·2
1957	6	5	333	33·0
1958	7	8	330	45·5
1959	6	10	313	51·1
1960	3	10	320	40·6

INFANT MORTALITY

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho-pneumonia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Congenital defect	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	4

The illegitimate infant death rate was Nil.

Maternal Mortality

I am glad to report that no death attributable to maternal causes occurred last year.

DEATH RATES

Year	No. of Deaths	Males	Females	Rate per 1,000 Population		
				Crude	Wombwell Adjusted	England and Wales
1954	181	101	80	9·6	11·4	11·3
1955	179	108	71	9·4	11·1	11·7
1956	173	97	76	9·1	11·6	11·7
1957	170	99	71	9·0	11·5	11·5
1958	186	103	83	9·8	12·4	11·7
1959	169	100	69	8·9	11·3	11·6
1960	172	94	78	9·0	11·5	11·5

Accidental Deaths

There were six accidental deaths in Wombwell during the year. 3 were due to road accidents and 3 occurred in the home. They are listed below :—

Sex	Age	
M.	88	Home accident (fall).
F.	88	Home accident (fall).
F.	79	Home accident—burning (by gas boiler).
M.	68	Road accident.
M.	55	Road accident.
M.	17	Road accident.

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

			Males	Females	TOTAL
Under 1 year ...	...	...	3	1	4
1—5 years ...	...	...	1	—	1
5—10 years ...	...	...	1	—	1
10—15 years ...	...	...	—	—	—
15—20 years ...	...	...	2	—	2
20—25 years ...	...	...	—	—	—
25—35 years ...	...	...	—	—	—
35—45 years ...	...	...	8	2	10
45—55 years ...	...	...	8	6	14
55—65 years ...	...	...	19	8	27
65—70 years ...	...	...	10	7	17
70—75 years ...	...	...	15	13	28
75—80 years ...	...	...	12	16	28
80—85 years ...	...	...	10	13	23
85—90 years ...	...	...	5	8	13
90 years and over ...	...	...	—	4	4
TOTALS ...			94	78	172

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1960

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	1	—	1
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases...	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	2	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	5	—	5
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	14	24
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	—	1
16. Diabetes	—	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	8	15	23
18. Coronary disease, angina	23	4	27
19. Hypertension	1	—	1
20. Other heart disease	5	13	18
21. Other circulatory disease	4	5	9
22. Influenza	—	2	2
23. Pneumonia	5	2	7
24. Bronchitis	5	3	8
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	3	1	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	—	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	3	6	9
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	1	—	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases...	3	4	7
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	—	3
34. All other accidents	2	2	4
35. Suicide	3	—	3
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	1	1
ALL CAUSES	94	78	172

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

Based on the Registrar General's Figures

	Wombwell Urban District	Aggregate W. Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (Prov'nal figures)
Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				
Crude	16·2	16·5	16·9	17·1
Adjusted	16·2	16·7	17·1	17·1
Death Rate per 1,000 esti- mated population				
Crude	9·0	12·2	11·5	11·5
Adjusted	11·5	12·9	12·6	11·5
Infective and Parasitic dis- eases excluding Tuberculosis but including Venereal Dis- eases	0·05	0·06	0·06	Not available
Tuberculosis				
Respiratory	0·05	0·06	0·06	0·07
Other	—	0·01	0·01	0·01
All forms	0·05	0·07	0·07	0·07
Cancer	1·93	2·1	1·98	2·16
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1·20	1·97	1·85	Not available
Heart and circulatory diseases	2·87	4·68	4·35	Not available
Respiratory diseases	1·10	1·25	1·17	Not available
Maternal Mortality	—	0·7	0·73	0·39
Infant Mortality	12·9	22·5	22·5	21·7
Stillbirths	31·3	21·8	22·4	19·7

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council, but is engaged on whole-time Public Health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the surrounding districts and the Divisional Medical Officer for Division No. 25 of the West Riding County Council. Two Public Health Inspectors are employed.

General Hospitals

The general hospitals serving your district and administered through the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board are given below :

1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield.
2. The Beckett, Hospital, Barnsley.
3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
4. The Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals

All infectious diseases requiring hospital admission were admitted to the Kendray Hospital, Barnsley. The ambulance arrangements were the same as for the previous year with the hospital retaining its own ambulances for this service.

Maternity Hospitals

Maternity cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals :

1. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
2. Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.
3. Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown.
4. Pindar Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley.

The services of the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, were also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

Tuberculosis

Most patients suffering from the disease are admitted to the Wath Wood Sanatorium and co-operation is maintained with the Chest Physician who holds out-patients' sessions at the Chest Clinic, 46 Church Street, Barnsley. Details of sessions are as follow :

Tuesday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children).

Wednesday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

Wednesday, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

Thursday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children).

Friday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

Venereal Diseases

The nearest centre for Wombwell patients for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is in Barnsley :

Address : Special Treatment Centre,
Queens Road,
Barnsley.

Other centres are situate at Sheffield, Doncaster and Rotherham, and a patient suffering from Venereal Disease is at liberty to attend at the centre of his choice. Treatment is completely confidential.

Clinic Facilities

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the W.R.C.C. Clinic, Summer Lane, Wombwell, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m., and at Jump Clinic, Miners' Welfare Hall, Jump, on Mondays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. School clinics are held fortnightly on Tuesday mornings at the Wombwell Clinic. Ante-Natal Clinics are held on Thursday afternoons at Wombwell Clinic.

Laboratory Service

The laboratory service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory in Wakefield, a national service under the

control of the Medical Research Council. The laboratory is equipped to deal with all bacteriological and pathological examinations, and a complete investigation is undertaken and report furnished for every specimen sent for examination.

Samples of milk taken under the Food and Drugs Act for chemical analysis were examined by the Public Analyst at the expense of the County Council.

Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is operated by the West Riding County Council. The depot for your area being at Hoyland, Telephone No. Hoyland 3168 and Hoyland 2112.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

I am indebted to Mr. C. Knowles, your Surveyor, for the following report :

Sewage Disposal

New Scarborough Sewage Works—I have again to report that owing to a seam of coal being worked under the New Scarborough Sewage Works the effects of mining subsidence are still apparent in the tanks and filters.

Since your last report a start has been made on an entirely new 18" diameter sewer from New Scarborough Sewage Works, across to Littlefield Lane and through Mitchells Pit Yard across the Canal to the bottom of Aldham House Lane and the works were continuing at the end of the year.

The sludge drying beds have now been constructed and are working satisfactorily.

Lundhill Sewage Works—The good effluent at these Works is still maintained.

Sewers

We have still got the same difficulties with regard to the blockage of sewers owing to mining subsidence and these have to be remedied as they occur.

Housing

During the year under review the houses etc. completed by the Council are 22—two bedroomed bungalows.

The following dwellings were completed by Private Enterprise : 58 bungalows.

Swimming Baths

I am indebted to Mr. G. R. Johnson, your Baths Manager, for the following report :

A repair to the large Swimming Pool due to subsidence prevented the Baths being opened for swimming at the beginning of May as is customary, and the opening was delayed until Monday, 16th May, and ended on Saturday, 3rd October, 1960.

During this period 71,771 bathers attended, 20,415 being schoolchildren and 2,309 Evening Class students ; all of whom were instructed in swimming and life-saving.

The Baths are open from 7.0 a.m. until 9.0 p.m. daily and from 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon on Sundays, and during school hours 40 children attend every half hour throughout the day.

The bath water is filtered and chlorinated with a turn-over period of approximately 3 hours, but the plant is working to its capacity and arrangements are in hand for the renewal of the filtration and purification system to bring it up to modern requirements.

SECTION III.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases last year amounted to 167 as compared with 526 in the previous year. This is largely accounted for by the low incidence of Measles by comparison with 1959, partly offset by the high incidence of Whooping Cough.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1960

	Total Cases notified
Erysipelas	1
Measles	43
Whooping Cough	100
Scarlet Fever	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Pneumonia	11
Dysentery	1
Meningococcal Infection	1
Food Poisoning	1
Erysipelas	1

Scarlet Fever

7 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year as compared with 34 in the previous year.

Measles

43 cases were notified during the year, compared with 465 in the previous year.

Smallpox

No cases of Smallpox occurred during the year. The number of infants vaccinated was 103 compared with 218 in the previous year. This does not represent the fall which at first appears. It has now become common practice not to vaccinate babies until after the age of one year, whereas previously they were vaccinated at approximately six months

of age. This scheme was introduced during 1960 and, therefore, for a period of approximately six months very few people were vaccinated, in order that they may attain the age of one year. This change in procedure also makes it impossible to give percentages of children vaccinated as the children may be born in different years.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

No cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year but notifications were received in respect of 100 cases of Whooping Cough, of which one died. This compares with 2 cases of Whooping Cough in the previous year. There was a welcome increase in the immunisation statistics relating to Diphtheria with 73·6% of all children in the 0—14 years age group compared with 64·2% in 1959. 50·1% of all children in the 0—4 years age group were protected and 82·8% in the 5—14 years age group.

Póliomyelitis

No cases of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year. Vaccination against the disease progressed well and during the year 274 children, 36 young adults, 17 expectant mothers and 105 adults were immunised with two doses. This brings the total of all persons immunised since the scheme began in Wombwell to 5,312 of whom 3,901 have received third doses, 2,013 of these in 1960.

Food Poisoning

One case of Food Poisoning was confirmed last year. It was an isolated case and no source of infection was traced.

Dysentery

One case of Dysentery was notified during the year.

Tuberculosis

There were 6 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified last year, compared with 5 and Nil respectively in 1959. There was one death from the disease during the year.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN WOMBWELL DURING TEN YEARS

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Smallpox	Meningococcal Infections	Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	Acute Poliomyelitis—Non-Paralytic	Acute Polioencephalitis	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery
1951	17	—	—	4	7	5	17	—	33	3	—	1	1	2	—	134	220	13
1952	12	—	—	4	2	2	16	1	23	5	—	2	3	1	—	131	187	3
1953	65	—	—	3	—	1	15	—	21	5	—	1	3	—	1	27	469	12
1954	16	1	—	5	2	5	19	—	14	3	—	2	1	1	—	159	66	3
1955	8	—	—	6	—	2	10	—	10	2	—	—	8	5	—	33	385	10
1956	28	—	—	1	4	2	20	—	12	4	—	2	—	—	—	57	23	12
1957	64	—	—	1	6	2	16	—	12	1	—	1	—	—	—	19	402	1
1958	19	—	—	1	2	1	6	—	13	2	—	2	1	—	—	17	26	46
1959	34	—	1	3	1	1	16	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	465	1
1960	7	—	—	1	1	1	11	—	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	100	43	1

TUBERCULOSIS - Record of Cases during 1960

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of cases on register at 1st January, 1960	77	48	13	11
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	5	1	2	—
No. of cases restored to register	1	1	—	—
No. of cases added to register otherwise than by notification	1	—	—	—
No. removed to other districts	1	4	—	—
No. cured or otherwise removed from register	5	5	2	—
No. died from disease	1	—	—	—
No. died from other causes	3	—	—	—
<hr/>				
Total at end of 1960 ...	74	41	13	11
<hr/>				

TUBERCULOSIS - New Cases and Mortality in 1960

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 years	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
65 and up	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<hr/>								
TOTAL ...	5	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
<hr/>								

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality for the past ten years

Year	NEW CASES			DEATHS		
			Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1951	33	3	3	—
1952	23	5	6	2
1953	21	5	6	—
1954	14	3	5	—
1955	10	2	—	—
1956	12	4	2	—
1957	12	1	1	1
1958	13	2	4	—
1959	5	—	2	—
1960	6	2	1	—

SECTION IV.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1960

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Wombwell.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Wombwell Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Mellor and Gentlemen,

I have very great pleasure in presenting to you my tenth Annual Report on those matters concerning the health of Wombwell for which my Department is responsible.

My most sincere thanks are due to the members of the Council, and in particular the members of the Public Health Committee, without whose sustained support and confidence there could be no progress in the vitally important field of Public Health. I wish also to record my appreciation of the help and co-operation given by my fellow officials and of the manner in which the Additional Public Health Inspector and the other members of my staff have continued to carry out their duties throughout the year. They display tact and patience in dealing with all sections of the community, a task which is very often full of difficulties. In addition, they have discharged their Departmental duties in an efficient manner and these two factors have contributed largely to the continued smooth running of the Department.

An attempt has been made in the following pages to cover as far as possible all aspects of the Department's activities but it is not possible to deal with the numerous small items

which are not recorded. Many matters of an apparently trivial nature, are undoubtedly important to those individuals who seek help and advice and even though some of the problems brought to the Department may have only a remote connection with Public Health it is often possible to smooth out a difficulty. A record of persons interviewed by me is maintained and there is little doubt that in a large proportion of cases advice given has proved of real value.

During 1960 the following legislation affecting Public Health was introduced ; the Radioactive Substances Act, 1960, the Caravan Sites and Development Act, 1960, and the Noise Abatement Act, 1960. The powers to deal with Caravans and Caravan Sites are extended under the Caravan Sites and Caravan Development Act, and, for the first time, under the Noise Abatement Act, noise becomes a statutory nuisance to be dealt with under Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936. This latter Act came into operation in November, 1960 and there was no real opportunity to assess its effect. Many noises of which complaints have been made in the past can now be dealt with under the new Act and it may well be necessary to devote a good deal of time to noise nuisances in the future.

It will be seen that the emphasis in the following report is on Food, Housing, Atmospheric Pollution and Public Cleansing.

Your obedient servant,

J. FINNEY,

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

Housing

During the year 79 new dwellings were erected in your district, 22 by the Council and 57 by private enterprise.

The 22 dwellings erected by the Council were all bungalows and represented a further development of the Copeland Road Estate. The 57 dwellings erected by private enterprise were an extension of the residential area to the south east of Lundhill Road. The total number of inhabited houses within your district is now 5,952. The estimated population for mid 1960 was 19,160 and this gives an average figure of 3.22 persons per house. It is interesting to compare this figure with those for the years 1930 and 1950. In 1930 the average number was 4.64 persons per house and in 1950 it was 3.53. It is seen, therefore, that a considerable reduction has taken place in the short time of thirty years.

Since the war the Council have erected 1,004 houses and bungalows. Taking 1947 as the year when building recommenced after the war this figure represents an average of 72 houses per year. This can be considered as good progress but, having regard to the number of houses in the town which are considered to be unfit for human habitation and which should be replaced there still exists the need for greater effort in the matter of house building. It is hoped that the rate of building can be accelerated in order to make up lost ground in the Slum Clearance Programme. A number of cases of overcrowding are known to exist in the areas scheduled for clearance and the needs of these cases would be met automatically during the process of clearance.

There has been of recent years an increase in the number of people purchasing their own houses and this factor together with the greater number of houses being erected by private enterprise has undoubtedly had an effect on the "General Needs" list of applicants. There are, of course, young families in lodgings and single families living in overcrowded conditions who require rehousing, but there are perhaps grounds for

believing that the provision of additional houses in substantial numbers is unnecessary and unwise. The solution to the present housing problem will be best achieved, in my opinion, by the provision of bungalows and flatlets for the needs of aged persons and the further erection of dwellings required under the Slum Clearance Programme.

During the year the 22 newly erected Council bungalows and a number of relets on the other housing estates were utilised as follows :

(1) Alleviation of overcrowding :	
(a) Single families 	4
(b) Two or more families in house	12
(2) Cases of sickness or disability 	3
(3) Slum clearance 	23

Slum Clearance, Unfit Houses and Demolition

Progress in Slum Clearance was again disappointingly slow during the year. The 22 bungalows erected completed the further development of your Copeland Road Estate and were devoted to Slum Clearance. It will be seen, therefore, that the target of at least 50 houses a year originally decided upon for this purpose was not reached.

Since only bungalows were constructed it was necessary to continue the plan which was first implemented three years ago. The accommodation requirements of families living in Clearance Areas could only be met by providing three bedroom houses and these were made available by rehousing aged persons residing in Council houses to the new bungalows. The difficulties and problems reported in earlier reports were again encountered but there is little doubt that exchanges effected have gone a long way towards eliminating some of the housing accommodation wastage which was known to exist in the Council Estates.

The Collector and I have worked in close collaboration in order that such exchanges could be carried out as smoothly and painlessly as possible.

Since it was not proposed during the year to build any more dwellings for Slum Clearance purposes it was not possible to make any more than the following representations :—

Individual Unfit Houses

Premises : 27, Canal Bank, Hemingfield	1
Premises : 84 and 86, Canal Bank, Hemingfield...	2
	<hr/>
Total	3
	<hr/>

Two houses numbers 4 Prospect Terrace and 180 Cemetery Road, Jump were closed during the year and 36 houses were demolished as follows :

Premises : 7, 9, 11 and 13, George Street, Wombwell	4
Premises : 25 to 63, George Street, Wombwell...	20
Premises : 2 to 16, New Street, Hemingfield ...	8
Premises : 9 to 15, New Street, Hemingfield ...	4
	<hr/>
Total	36
	<hr/>

The Slum Clearance Programme was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in September, 1955, and September, 1960 marked the end of the first 5 years of this Programme. It was originally planned to deal with 297 unfit houses in this first stage but only 197 had been represented by the end of the period. I have repeatedly stressed in the past the physical and moral dangers, the frustration and depression which arise from existing in houses which are worn out, badly lighted and ventilated, damp, congested and lacking what are now regarded as normal amenities viz : a bathroom, hot water, a decent kitchen, a suitable foodstore and a water

closet situated within the house. It is a tragedy that people are still living in such conditions as those which are known to obtain in certain areas of the town. I sincerely hope that it will be possible to report better progress next year.

It was found that the land which it was proposed to purchase at Jump for rehousing purposes was affected by subsidence and was temporarily unsuitable for building. It was not possible, therefore, to proceed further with the 24 houses which were represented to the Council in 1959 in 2 Clearance Areas. It is expected, however, that plans will go ahead for building houses, bungalows etc., at Jump and that all persons necessarily displaced by Slum Clearance operations will be rehoused in the village. It is imperative that such villages should be retained, that they should be redeveloped and revitalised, the present community interests maintained and new ones introduced. Such a plan constitutes a challenge but I am convinced that its achievement would bring considerable pleasure and satisfaction.

Improvement Grants

There are now two systems of Grants in operation. The Discretionary Grant scheme which with various additions, deletions and amendments has been in operation since 1949 and which the Council have implemented ever since the Housing Act, 1949 came into force, and the Standard Grant scheme first introduced by the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

The new scheme of Standard Grants had been given a great deal of publicity in the latter part of 1959 and the success of this was reflected in the greatly increased number of applications received for the new type of grant during 1960. These grants are made in respect of five standard amenities as follows :

- (a) a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom
- (b) a wash-hand basin

- (c) a hot water supply
- (d) a water closet in or contiguous to a dwelling
- (e) satisfactory facilities for storing food

and the maximum amount payable in respect of each amenity is specified in the Act. The relaxation in the conditions governing the payment of such grants as compared with Discretionary Grants is undoubtedly a powerful reason for their greater popularity. Standard Grants can be claimed as a right under the Act, provided the property has a prospect of at least a further 15 years of life.

Many houses in the town are excellent subjects for the application of Standard Grants and I hope that the system will continue to gather momentum.

The Discretionary Grant System covers rather more extensive improvement and conversion schemes including the provision of additional living and sleeping accommodation and a house in respect of which such a grant is made must conform to a 12 point standard as follows :

1. be in a good state of repair and substantially free from damp ;
2. have each room properly lighted and ventilated ;
3. have an adequate supply of wholesome water laid on in the dwelling ;
4. be provided with efficient and adequate means of supplying hot water for domestic purposes ;
5. have an internal or otherwise readily accessible water closet ;
6. have a fixed bath (or shower) in a separate room ;
7. be provided with a sink or sinks and with suitable arrangements for the disposal of waste water ; .
8. have a proper drainage system ;
9. be provided in each room with adequate points for gas or electric lighting (where reasonably available) ;

10. be provided with adequate facilities for heating ;
11. have adequate facilities for storing, preparing and cooking food ; and
12. have proper facilities for storing fuel (where required).

Operating the two schemes can have a profound effect upon the housing problem of the future. Houses which are substantially built but lacking in modern amenities will have their useful lives extended considerably by the expenditure of a comparatively small amount. This can be regarded as an excellent insurance against the time when such properties, if left unimproved, would certainly be demolished and the Local Authority faced with the prospect of providing new dwellings.

There is still a noticeable lack of applications for Grants from owners of tenanted properties. The tenants of such houses frequently say that they would be quite willing to pay additional rent if their houses were provided with modern amenities and there is a strong case for Local Authorities being vested with the power to require such improvements in all suitable houses.

During 1960 Discretionary and Standard Grants were made as follows :

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Premises	Amount of Grant		
	£	s.	d.
No. 111, Cemetery Road, Hemingfield.	110	3	0
No. 12, Cemetery Road, Wombwell.	131	0	0
No. 138, Station Road, Wombwell.....	77	10	0
No. 211, Cemetery Road, Jump.	80	0	0
No. 23, Frederick Street, Wombwell.	165	0	0
No. 49, Brampton Road, Wombwell.	161	0	0
No. 3, Victoria Road, Wombwell.	151	0	0
No. 5, Victoria Road, Wombwell.	189	0	0
No. 81, Brampton Road, Wombwell.	195	0	0
No. 10, Stonyford Road, Wombwell.	153	0	0
No. 238, Hough Lane, Wombwell.	195	0	0
No. 28 Hemingfield Road, Wombwell.	122	0	0
No. 60, Stonyford Road, Wombwell.	195	0	0
No. 234, Hough Lane, Wombwell.	201	10	0
No. 131, Hough Lane, Wombwell.	86	0	0
TOTALS:— 15 Grants.	£2,212	3	0

STANDARD GRANTS

Premises	Amount of Grant		
	£	s.	d.
No. 45, Littlefield Lane, Wombwell.	121	0	0
No. 1, Wilson Street, Wombwell.	26	10	0
No. 34, Everill Gate Lane, Wombwell.	112	10	0
No. 75, Summer Lane, Wombwell.	123	0	0
No. 13, Barnsley Road, Wombwell.	117	10	0
No. 67, Station Road, Wombwell.	109	10	0
No. 79, Hough Lane, Wombwell.	140	0	0
No. 38, Station Road, Wombwell.	38	11	0
No. 49, Bartholomew Street, Wombwell.	115	5	9
No. 209, Cemetery Road, Jump.	124	12	0
No. 43, Stonyford Road, Wombwell.	83	15	0
No. 85, Brampton Road, Wombwell.	119	16	0
No. 87, Brampton Road, Wombwell.	116	7	0
No. 47, Blythe Street, Wombwell.	118	3	4
No. 49, Blythe Street, Wombwell.	118	3	4
No. 51, Blythe Street, Wombwell.	118	3	4
No. 274, Hough Lane Wombwell.	120	3	0
No. 9, Scholes View, Jump.	69	8	0
No. 20, Hough Lane, Wombwell.	81	0	0
No. 57, Church Street, Jump.	116	0	0
No. 185, Hough Lane, Wombwell.	119	17	0
No. 91, Brampton Road, Wombwell.	76	10	0
No. 141, Blythe Street, Wombwell.	114	10	0
No. 7, Maynard Terrace Wombwell.	69	10	0
No. 106, Blythe Street, Wombwell.	102	14	0
No. 65, Stonyford Road, Wombwell.	73	10	0
No. 7, Wath Road, Wombwell.	101	18	0
No. 41, Station Road, Wombwell.	78	14	0
No. 84, Main Street, Wombwell.	108	0	0
No. 245, Cemetery Road, Jump.	84	0	0
No. 28, Bartholomew Street, Wombwell.	66	0	0
No. 129, Summer Lane Wombwell.	22	0	0
TOTALS:— 32 Grants.	£3,106	10	9

Housing Repairs

The securing of repairs and renewals, the necessary inspections, re-inspections, service of notices, informal and formal, etc., necessarily occupies a good deal of time in the Department. The work is unspectacular, very often frustrating and lengthy but vitally necessary, for without it a large number of houses would probably be allowed to fall into a state of dilapidation. The continued activity in house building in the area again created difficulty in securing the execution of repair and renewal work due to the small amount of labour being available to undertake this work. It was gratifying that at the end of the year the amount of work still outstanding was not considerable.

The Rent Act, 1957 is still the subject of inquiries by both landlords and tenants but with the passage of another year there is further confirmation of the opinion I expressed when the Act first came into force. The completion of a printed form of notice, the service of such notices on landlords, subsequent application for Certificate of Disrepair with all the intermediate stages and complications was overwhelming to many people and after an initial burst of enthusiasm which resulted in the service of Form G on the landlord many tenants have proved to be either too apathetic or afraid to take further action. Forms G originally completed in 1957 have been brought to the Department when applications for Certificates of Disrepair have been made.

During the year 333 Informal Notices were served and of these 73.6% were complied with. In addition, 75 notices brought forward from 1959 were also complied with. 88 notices were carried forward to be dealt with in 1961.

Damage by Mining Subsidence

Many parts of the town continued to be affected by mining subsidence. So long as the present system continues this must be accepted as a necessary evil. Close liaison is

maintained with the Land and Minerals Officers of the National Coal Board in all three of the Areas concerned in the district. Delay in making 'good such damage is thus minimised. A constant watch is maintained on affected property in order that action might be taken without delay should danger arise.

Many areas in the town which have sustained damage in the past continued to be affected in 1960. Parts of Station Road, Edward Street, Hough Lane, Summer Lane, Barnsley Road, Wilson Street Estate and Brampton Road, Wombwell, part of Broomhill, and parts of Hemingfield and Jump.

The most serious movement for several years occurred in Hemingfield at the beginning of the year. 11 cottages were damaged extensively in Cemetery Road and approximately 25 others sustained some damage. It was necessary to close 1 cottage from which the tenant was rehoused and temporary accommodation was planned for the occupants of 3 other cottages. Fortunately, the situation did not deteriorate to such an extent as to render such action necessary. The occupants of the cottages were inconvenienced dreadfully but, generally speaking, they remained wonderfully patient.

In addition the gas main, water main, sewer and road all suffered most serious damage. There is credit due to all concerned—the East Midlands Gas Board, the Dearne Valley Water Board, the National Coal Board and our own Local Authority staff—who played a part in making good the damage and maintaining vital services. Movement had ceased and works of repair and renewal had commenced by the end of the year.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Number of dwelling houses in the District...	...	...	5952
2. Number of houses included in above :			
(a) Back-to-back	...	...	Nil
(b) Single back	...	...	17

3. Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere.

Number of houses included in Representations made during the year :

(a) in Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) individual unfit houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

A. Houses Demolished In Clearance Areas

(1) Houses unfit for human habitation :

Houses demolished	...	...	...	...	...	24
Persons displaced during the year	...	...	...	...	...	89
Families displaced during the year	...	...	...	...	...	22

(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. Nil

(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957 ... Nil

Not in Clearance Areas

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957 :

Houses demolished	...	...	...	...	...	12
Persons displaced during the year	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Families displaced during the year	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health ... Nil

(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts ... Nil

(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders... Nil

B. Unfit Houses Closed

(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957... ..	3
Persons displaced during the year	3
Families displaced during the year	1
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	Nil
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	Nil

C. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied.

(11) After informal action by Local Authority :	
By Owner	507
By Local Authority	Nil
(12) After formal notice under	
(a) Public Health Acts :	
By Owner	40
By Local Authority	Nil
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 :	
By Owner	Nil
By Local Authority	Nil
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 :	
By Owner	Nil
By Local Authority	Nil

D. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)

(14) Retained for temporary accommodation	
(a) Under Section 48	Nil
(b) Under Section 17(2)	Nil
(c) Under Section 46	Nil

(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	Nil
---	-----

E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement

(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year	Nil
--	-----

4. Number of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings :

(a) Clearance Areas, etc.	24
(b) Overcrowding	3

5. Rent Act, 1957

(a) Number of certificates of disrepair granted	2
(b) Number of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority ...	3
(c) Number of certificates of disrepair cancelled	2

6. Overcrowding

The usual progress of alleviating overcrowding was not maintained due to all newly constructed dwellings being devoted to Slum Clearance.

7. New Dwellings

Number of new dwellings completed during the year :

(a) By the Local Authority	22
(b) By Private Enterprise	57

8. Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation

(a) Conversions (the number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	Nil
--	-----

(b) Improvements—Number of dwellings completed during the year	48
Formal applications received during the year	50
Applications approved during the year ...	50

9. Details of Advances for the Purpose of Acquiring or Constructing Houses Advances approved in 55 cases.

Milk Supply

The Urban District was designated a special area under the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Area) Order, 1953, and since that time all milk retailed within the district has been sold under Special Designations.

There was some prejudice at the outset, especially amongst older people, against this method of distributing milk. Gradually the criticism has subsided and it is seldom that one now hears any reference to the "old methods" of retailing milk. Even the minority of dissenters have now accepted that it is far safer and infinitely more convenient to receive their milk supply in sealed, hygienic containers.

Of the milk produced in your area, that at one farm is Ungraded and is sent for Pasteurisation. At the remaining nine farms, including the five largest herds, Tuberculin Tested Milk is produced. In four cases the milk is retailed in this area. In addition, a large quantity of Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk is retailed in the area. The milk produced and consumed within the Urban District continues to be of a high quality.

Since the introduction of the Milk and Dairies Order of 1926 a tremendous improvement has been secured in the production and distribution of milk. There has, of course, been much new legislation since that date and each measure introduced has meant a further step towards the goal of a safe, disease-free milk supply.

Regular supervision of milk distribution was once again a feature of the Department's activities and contact is maintained with the suppliers in order that improvements may be effected as necessary. To this end samples of milk were procured for the routine Methylene Blue Reduction and Phosphatase Tests and all milk sold in the raw state was, in addition, tested at least quarterly for the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus and Brucella Abortus.

There are altogether 49 Retail Milk sellers registered whose premises are inspected at regular intervals.

138 samples of milk were taken and dispatched to the Public Health Laboratory Service at Wakefield. The staff of the Laboratory are always extremely helpful and a high value is placed on their services.

The results of the tests carried out are given below.

Samples of Milk Taken for Examination During 1960

TYPE OF MILK	TYPE OF TEST AND RESULT					
	Methylene Blue		Phosphatase		Presence of Tuberculosis	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Negative	Positive
Ungraded	13	—	—	—	3	—
Tuberculin Tested	53	4	—	—	27	—
Pasteurised	6	—	6	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised	13	—	13	—	—	—

In addition 32 samples were submitted for examination for the presence of Brucella Abortus. There were 11 positive results and arrangements were made with the farmers concerned immediately for Veterinary Officers to carry out the necessary treatment. The number of positive results show an increase

over last year and it appears probable that the problem of B. Abortus will require a great deal of attention. Where it was felt necessary steps were taken to have all milk from the affected herds pasteurised. Following discussions with an official of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food samples of milk were taken from every cow in the herd, at two farms. As a result two cows were removed from one herd. It was necessary to devote a considerable amount of time to these investigations.

In cases where unsatisfactory reports were received from the Laboratory, action was taken with the Area Milk Officer and the necessary improvements secured.

Distribution of Milk

At the end of the year there were on the register 49 Distributors of Milk, 40 of these in grocery and general shops. The following licences were granted under the Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Dealer's Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation "Tuberculin Tested"	4
Dealer's Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)"	2
Dealer's Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation "Pasteurised"	5
Dealer's Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation "Sterilised"	45
Supplementary Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation "Pasteurised"	1

Meat Supply

The main part of the town's meat supply is brought from a public abattoir in a neighbouring town. The abattoir

provides facilities for the slaughter and hanging of meat in modern conditions.

Meat is brought into the town and delivered direct to the retailers in covered, metal-lined vans with good hanging facilities. However, even with these closed, hygienic vans, careless or rough handling of the meat can lead to it being damaged and contaminated. Isolated instances of such mal-practice were seen and dealt with as were cases in which the meat handlers were not wearing the required type of overalls and head covers. A constant watch was maintained throughout the year to ensure that the meat supply is handled and transported in as clean and safe a way as possible. Whilst there is no place for complacency it can be said that meat handling continues to show some improvement.

Food Preparing Premises, Shops and Markets

It is not possible to devote sufficient time to food premises but as many visits as possible are paid to these places. The town has a great number of shops, bakehouses and other food premises in relation to the size of the population and in a matter so important to the health of the community it is felt that considerable advantage would be gained by making longer and more frequent visits to them. The inspections were made as follows :—

					Number of Premises	Number of Inspections
(a)	Butchers Shops	...	...	...	13	147
(b)	Grocers and General Dealers				84	245
(c)	Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	15	29
(d)	Wet Fish Shops	...	...	...	2	14
(e)	Greengrocers	...	...	...	5	24
(f)	Bakehouses	...	...	...	9	95
(g)	Meat Products	...	...	...	6	47
(h)	Markets	...	...	...	2	154
(i)	Canteens and Cafes	...	...		9	29

Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16

The number of premises registered under this section is as follows :

Manufacture of Meat Products (Sausage, etc.)	...	...	6
Manufacture or sale of Ice-Cream	...	...	62

Food Hygiene

Steady progress continues to be made under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 and the subsequent amendments. During the year improvements were secured at 23 food premises, including 2 licensed premises, 1 works canteen and 20 food shops. In the early part of the year one restaurant was closed but a new restaurant was opened nearby. The owners of the new restaurant consulted this Department from the beginning on many matters concerning construction, fittings etc. Full compliance with the Regulations has been secured from the start.

When the Regulations first became operative all their many implications were discussed with the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspectors in the other Urban Districts forming the Health Division. After many meetings we prepared a series of suggested standards and interpretations within the framework of the Regulations. It was felt that these would secure some measure of uniformity in the application of the Regulations to the premises in our several Urban Districts. Standards were prepared for each type of premises as follows and were brought into use after being formally laid before the Council and approved.

- (1) Basic Standards for all Food Premises
 - (a) Additional Requirements for Bakehouses.
 - (b) Additional Requirements for Butchers Shops and Meat Manufacturing Premises.
 - (c) Additional Requirements for cafes, Canteens, Restaurant kitchens, etc.

- (d) Additional Requirements for Fried Fish Shops.
 - (e) Additional Requirements for General Dealers (House Shops).
 - (f) Additional Requirements for Licensed Premises and Clubs.
 - (g) Additional Requirements for Wet Fish Shops.
- (2) Basic Standards for all Mobile Vehicles
- (a) Additional Requirements for Meat and Meat Products.
 - (b) Additional Requirements for Wet Fish.

There is little doubt that the results obtained from the formulation of these standards have been commensurate with the time and energy devoted to their preparation and they continue to be used in all cases.

During the winter further lectures were held at which approximately 20 food handlers were given instruction and demonstrations in Food Hygiene. The standard of food handling remains at a reasonable level but further improvement can always be made. There are still faults, even in matters of basic personal hygiene, and since many young school leavers find their way into the food trades it is felt that the introduction into the schools curriculum of some instruction in food hygiene would prove beneficial in all cases, whether they enter the food trades or not. The improvement of food handling in the home is of vital importance and would supplement the efforts being made in factories and shop premises in the town.

I have made the point in previous years that the public, especially housewives could, by their increased awareness of the need for better food handling, achieve immeasurably more than any legislation. The customer will invariably be given the standard of food handling that she demands. If she demands the highest standard the genuine food trader will certainly respond but it is disheartening and frustrating, as I have often been told, for them to comply fully with all the suggestions made by my Department only to find that when

the food is handed to the customer it may be handled with a complete disregard for cleanliness.

The improvements secured at food premises consisted of the provision of washing and toilet accommodation at two licensed premises, washing accommodation, food protection cases, installation of refrigerators, repairs and renewals of floors, walls, counters, fittings, and provision of First Aid Boxes.

Markets

It is virtually impossible to secure reasonable food handling standards in the open markets. The standard required by the Food Hygiene Regulations is much lower than that required for permanent premises. The minimum standard is low and the unscrupulous trader all too frequently knows precisely how much to do to meet minimum requirements. Food handling in the markets is generally not satisfactory.

It is not difficult to appreciate the dangers to which food on market stalls is exposed. Dust and dirt are blown freely on to the stalls, both Markets adjoin the High Street where the constant passage of heavy traffic adds greatly to the dust in the air, flies and other insects cannot be effectively dealt with in the open air and obviously give rise to a lot of contamination, the stalls are low and the sheets used to cover the back and ends of the stalls must necessarily be of a temporary character thus increasing the danger of contamination from animals and the feet of people using the markets. In addition the stalls are never properly cleaned and are used on non-market days for purposes entirely unconnected with food handling.

It is regrettable that there is no supply of water on the stalls and although there are washing facilities provided for ladies at the Public Conveniences in Station Road, this is a good distance from the Old Market and there are no facilities whatever for men. I would urge strongly that this position be given immediate and urgent consideration.

There are two solutions to the problem which I would recommend to you. Adequate sanitary and washing accommodation should be provided in the Old Market, i.e. a sufficient number of water closets and urinal accommodation along with washbowls and a good supply of hot and cold water for both ladies and gentlemen. In addition, a significant improvement would certainly be secured if a number of lock-up shops of a semi-permanent character could be provided for the sale of food of a more vulnerable character, e.g. fish, cooked meats, confectionery, biscuits, etc. In this way the standard of food handling in the markets could be raised and brought more in line with that insisted on in shops.

It has been suggested to you in previous reports that certain types of food which are not cooked before eating such as cooked meats, pies, cheese, biscuits, etc., should not be exposed for sale in the open air as it is virtually impossible to give them the measure of protection that food should have. Everything possible is done to have food in the markets protected against contamination and if the improvements suggested in the previous paragraph were implemented I have no doubt that it would be possible in future to render a much better report on the markets.

Hawkers of Food

A radical change was secured in this traditional form of food trading with the passing of the West Riding General Powers Act, 1951. Section 76 of this Act empowered Local Authorities to require the registration of all Hawkiers of Food within the area. The Council adopted this section and by the end of the year 57 hawkers had been registered. They were, in all cases, required to comply with the standards for mobile vehicles and in many cases excellent types of mobile shops have been brought into use. This is a most welcome improvement.

Despite sustained efforts to exercise reasonable control over this form of food trading and to secure 100% registration,

it is known that a number of traders are never seen officially and there is every reason to suspect that the standards maintained in such cases are considerably below this Department's requirements. These vans are frequently brought into the area late in the evening, especially on Fridays and Saturdays at a time when the owners consider themselves free of official supervision. I have made many tours of the area as late as 10 p.m. but it is immensely difficult to effect a reasonable control in such circumstances.

The variety and quantity of foodstuffs being offered for sale by hawkers of food is increasing month by month and when it is considered there are 57 known hawkers on the register it is not difficult to assess the quantity of food which is being handled on mobile vehicles, some of it in doubtful circumstances. There is, in my opinion, every reason for requiring such traders to conform to normal shopping hours. This would provide the opportunity to exercise more efficient control over the handling of food in mobile vehicles. In addition there should be a fee for the licensing of such vehicles to provide a small contribution to the General Rate.

Ice-Cream - Manufacture and Sale

There are within your district 2 premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream.

In addition there are 60 shops registered for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream only, which is stored in refrigerators. The wisdom of encouraging the sale of wrapped ice-cream from shops is undeniable and obviously ensures that this popular commodity is retailed in safe, clean conditions.

54 samples of ice-cream were obtained during the year and the results of the examination of these samples are shown opposite.

		Total No. of samples	Provisional Grades			
			1	2	3	4
Manufacturer No. 1	.....	7	7	—	—	—
„ „ 2	.....	8	5	3	—	—
„ „ 3	.....	7	7	—	—	—
„ „ 4	.....	7	7	—	—	—
„ „ 5	.....	7	7	—	—	—
„ „ 6	.....	4	4	—	—	—
„ „ 7	.....	3	2	1	—	—
„ „ 8	.....	6	5	1	—	—
„ „ 9	.....	1	1	—	—	—
„ „ 10	.....	4	4	—	—	—
TOTALS:—		54	49	5	—	—

From the above figures it can be seen that the ice-cream manufactured and sold within your area conforms to a satisfactory standard.

Unsound Food

Quantities of foodstuffs which were inspected and found to be unfit were disposed of according to circumstances. A detailed list of food so condemned is shown below.

Hams	...	...	...	...	...	439 lbs. 11 ozs.
Stewed Steak	...	...	...	...	...	37 „ 9 „
Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	24 „ 4 „
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	...	68 „ 6 „
Beef Loaf	...	...	...	...	...	1 „ 8 „
Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	...	11 „ 8 „
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	28 „ 8 „

Pork	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 lbs. 12 ozs.
Chicken	...	...	...	...	...	...	— „ 7½ „
Other Meats	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 „ 4 „
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	291 „ 14¾ „
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	188 „ 0 „
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 „ 5¼ „
Tinned Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	49 „ 8 „
Mixed Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	262 „ 15 „
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 „ 4 „
Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 „ 0 „
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 „ 12 „

All unsound food is disposed of by treating with lime and burying beneath town's refuse.

Water Supply

The Dearne Valley Water Board is the water undertaking for this area and water supplied by them is of a good bacteriological standard. Samples are taken regularly in different parts of the area.

Isolated cases of insufficiency occur from time to time arising from lime etc., deposits in the services. In such cases the owner is required to fit new ferrules to the main and scrape and pressure clean the services or, where necessary, to lay a larger diameter service.

Complaints are received occasionally of sediment and discolouration. This usually arises from turbulence in the mains caused when certain sections are cut off in order to carry out repairs etc. These matters are quickly taken up with the Dearne Valley Water Board's Engineer, with whom close contact is maintained, and remedied with the minimum of delay.

Of 5,952 occupied houses in the township 5,948 are on the public supply. 19,147 people occupy these 5,948 houses. The remaining 4 houses have water laid on from private supplies. In all cases, except one farmhouse, water is laid on direct to the houses.

Additional water mains were laid on to serve new houses as they were erected in the Council's Copeland Road Estate, and for private development in Lundhill Road, Ewden Road and Aldham House Lane.

Atmospheric Pollution

During the year 29 observations were made and smoke of such colour and density as to constitute a nuisance was emitted from the chimneys at Wombwell Main Colliery, Parkhill Brickworks and the Public Baths.

Complaints were received from residents in the neighbourhood of Wombwell Main Colliery of emissions of black smoke over long periods. These occurred early and late in the day, especially after dark. New bungalows and houses recently erected in Aldham House Lane are situated on a level only slightly higher than the tops of the colliery chimneys and consequently even the slightest emission of dust and grit is evident. Two excessive emissions of black smoke were recorded.

Complaints were again received from residents in the neighbourhood of the Public Baths where the chimney is very low and emissions, especially of soot, are excessive. Urgent consideration should be given to the question of effecting a permanent improvement, thus eliminating a source of nuisance.

Excessive emissions of smoke were recorded from a chimney serving the boiler at a furniture store in the town. The smoke was emitted at a low level and gave rise to serious nuisance.

In all the above cases the management was consulted and improvement secured.

Complaints continued to be received from persons living in the Lundhill Road area of falling soot and clouds of smoke from Cortonwood Colliery which is situated in an adjoining area. It is hoped that the reorganisation proposed will have the effect of eliminating the smoke nuisance from this source.

Spoil Banks

A constant watch is kept on all the colliery spoilbanks in the area and on one in an adjoining area which frequently causes complaints to be received from residents in Beech House Road, Hemingfield.

Delegates from this Council took part in further discussions with representatives of other Local Authorities with spoilbanks in their area with the intention of securing action to render spoilbanks less unsightly.

(a) Mitchell Main Colliery

Very good progress was made in improving the appearance of this spoilbank. The height of the mass was lowered considerably and the irregular outline changed to give a more pleasing, undulating appearance. Finally a mixture of fertilizers was applied and the whole surface seeded down. By the end of the year the bank had assumed a pleasant green colour. At that stage it appeared that the whole operation had been a great success but I think it would be advisable to reserve judgement.

(b) Darfield Main Colliery

Netherwood Road Spoil Bank

This relatively new spoilbank is controlled by mechanical equipment at an agreed level and there was no sign of overheating. It seems absurd that so much money and energy should have been expended on improving the Mitchell Main Spoilbank when this equally unsightly mass is being allowed to grow within a few hundred yards.

(c) **Wombwell Main Colliery**

This is a very large and awkwardly shaped stack. During the year it was necessary to draw the attention of the management to parts of the stack where fires occurred and the necessary control measures were applied.

(d) **Cortonwood Colliery**

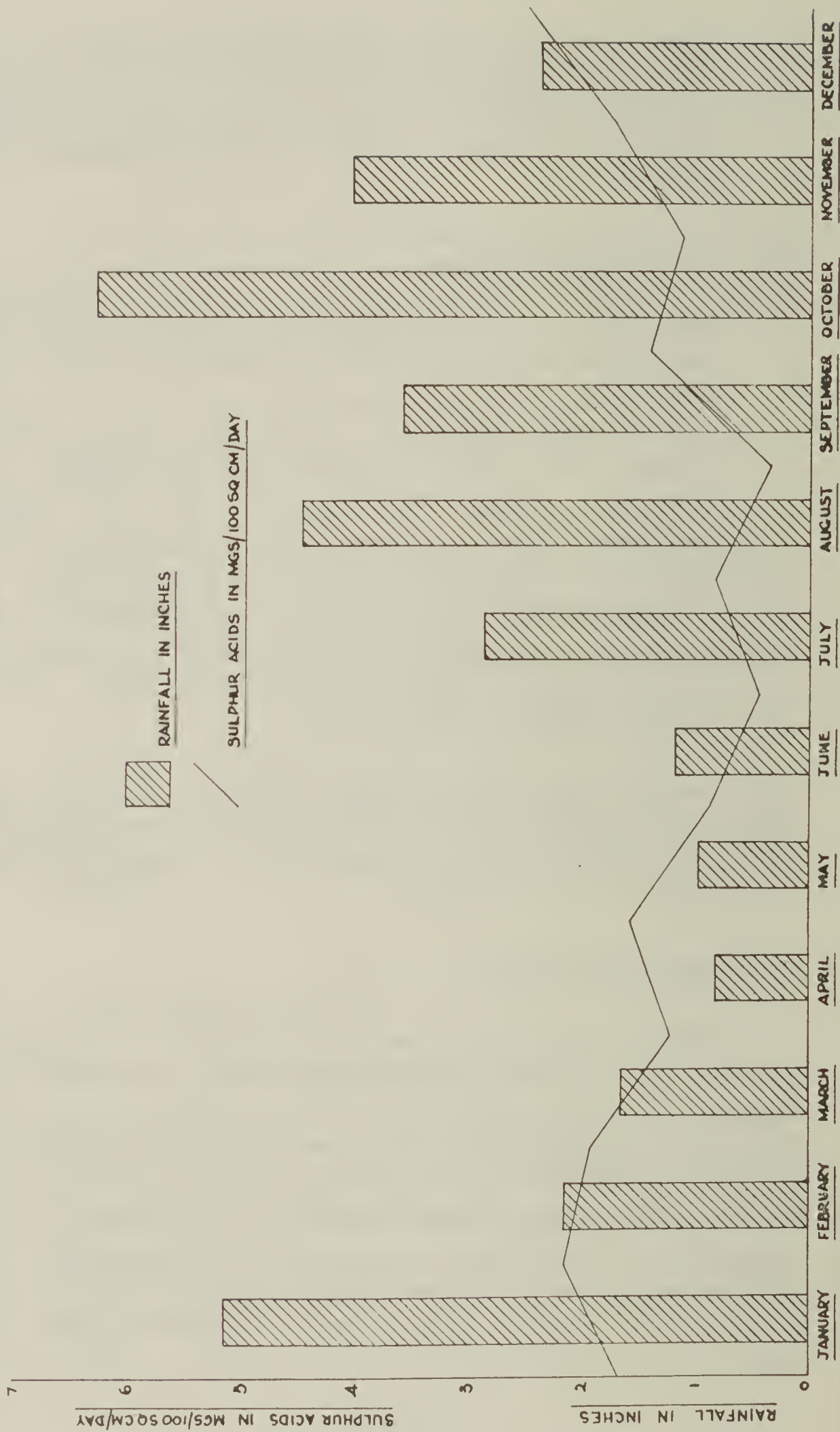
This stack is situated outside the district but the fires have been so serious and the pollution so heavy that close contact has been made for some years with the Public Health Inspector to Rotherham Rural District Council, The Chief Inspector to the Sheffield and Rotherham Clean Air Committee and the Colliery Engineer. There was some further improvement during the year. A new stack has been commenced and this is being controlled by levelling and consolidation using bulldozers. In addition regular checks are made on temperatures at different levels in the stack. This is a very welcome improvement.

In all cases where industrial furnaces, spoilbanks and other non-domestic sources of pollution are concerned regular contact is maintained with managements in an effort to reduce such pollution to a minimum.

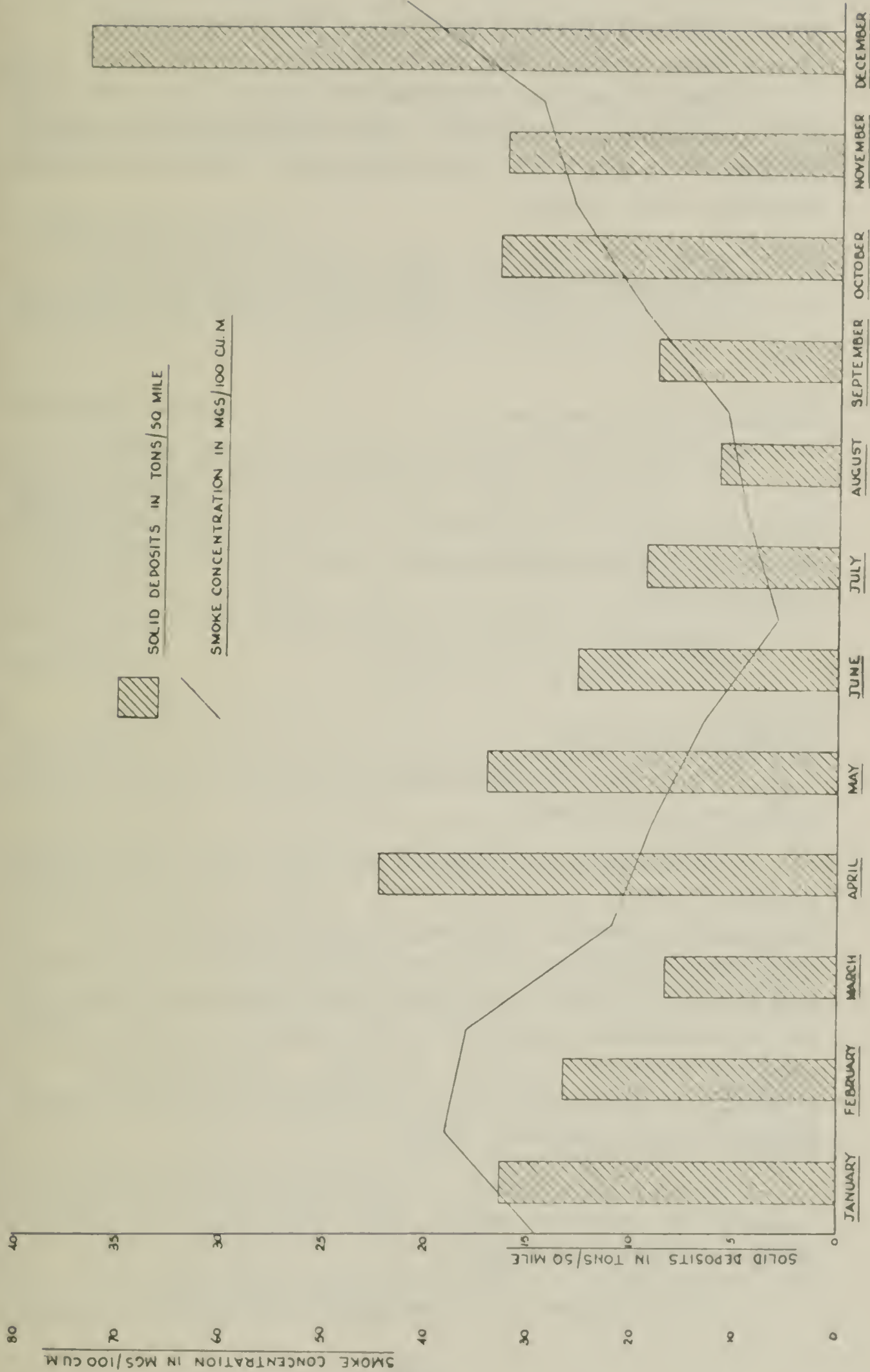
Non Industrial Pollution

It has been stressed previously that in a town such as this the vast majority of atmospheric pollution arises from domestic chimneys. There are 5,952 occupied houses in the district and, with very few exceptions, valuable bituminous coal is burned carelessly and wastefully in open grates in these houses. The biggest single obstacle to achieving a clean atmosphere in this town is the miners concessionary coal. Negotiations have been proceeding for some time at a high level and it is expected that agreement might be reached next year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT 1960



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT 1960



Factories Act, 1937 to 1945

There are on the register 53 Factories as follows :

Factories with Mechanical Power	42
Factories without Mechanical Power	11

Included in this total number of factories there are 9 bakehouses to which 95 visits were made. 125 visits to other factories were recorded.

Informal action was taken requiring the following :

Cleanliness (12) Sanitary Accommodation (14)

All these defects had been remedied by the end of the year.

Shops Act, 1950, Section 38

95 visits were made to shops for the purpose of this Act. It is generally found that the premises inspected meet the requirements of this Section of the Act. 6 offences against the Act were discovered and all 6 were remedied. The defects were as follows :

Insufficient sanitary accommodation	4
No washing accommodation	2

Moveable Dwellings

There were no dwellings of this type within the area at the end of the year.

19 caravans were parked on land in the area without licence at various times of the year. Such caravans are usually occupied by itinerant dwellers who are engaged in collecting rags, scrap metals etc. The areas worst affected are Broomhill and Lundhill and the occupants of the caravans are frequently of an undesirable character. The absence of water supply, drainage, refuse storage, sanitary accommodation etc., invariably creates unsatisfactory conditions and the sites usually present a sorry spectacle indeed.

A very close watch is maintained on land likely to be occupied by caravans and in most cases they were removed within a reasonable time.

34 inspections were made during the year.

Verminous Premises

2 Council owned houses and 20 privately owned houses have been disinfested during the year. They were mainly light bug infestations. In addition a powder insecticide is issued free of charge and many requests are received for advice on eradication of cockroaches.

Terminal Disinfection

In certain cases of infectious disease, whether the treatment is at home or in hospital, disinfection is carried out. During the year 8 houses were so disinfected.

Offensive Trades

There are no offensive trades within your district.

Rodent Control

Particular attention has been given to all known sources of infestation, including refuse tips, sewage works and allotments which have been regularly surveyed and treated when necessary.

All food premises, shops, canteens etc., are inspected for evidence of infestation during the course of normal routine visits. Advice has been given on rodent proofing and other control measures. Several minor infestations of mice had been discovered in this way and successfully dealt with by the Department.

Two sewer treatments have been carried out during the year and the results have been most encouraging, showing that the regular treatment of sewers in your District over the past fourteen years has kept infestation at a very low level.

Three of your employees have been trained in modern methods of Rodent Control and one of these men is employed as much as possible on this work. As much time as possible is devoted to Rodent Control.

Any complaints have been dealt with as quickly as possible. The following is an analysis of the work carried out during the period under review.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Auth- ority	(2) Dwell- ing Houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	(3) All Other (inc. Busi- ness Pre- mises)	(4) Total of Cols (1) (2) & (3)	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District.	15	5952	323	6290	26
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	—	63	12	75	1
(b) Survey under the Act.	15	777	35	827	25
(c) Otherwise e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose).	—	—	201	201	—
3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections.	264	840	1481	2585	26
4. Number of properties inspected (in section 2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	7	171	2	180	1
(b) Mice Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	13	5	18	—
5. Number of infested properties (in Section 4) treated by the Local Authority.	7	184	7	198	1
6. Total treatments carried out — including re-treatments.	12	184	7	203	1
7. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act.					
(a) Treatment.	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work. (i.e.) proofing.	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases in which de- fault action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act.	—	—	—	—	—
9. Legal Proceedings.	—	—	—	—	—
10. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.	—	—	—	—	—

Hairdressers and Barbers

Since the Council made Byelaws in 1953, hairdressers and barbers have been registered. There were on the register at the end of 1960, 25 premises, 30 inspections were made during the year. The standard of cleanliness maintained is reasonably good.

Public Conveniences

No new buildings were erected during the year and there is still need for further and improved public conveniences.

The Ladies' and Gentlemen's conveniences in Station Road were built over 30 years ago and do not meet modern requirements. The walls of both conveniences which consist of glazed bricks, are badly discoloured and crazy, the floors are unsatisfactory and there are no washing facilities for gentlemen. An additional block of public conveniences could with advantage be erected in the old market place. Such conveniences are also required in other parts of the town especially at Jump and Hemingfield in the vicinity of the principal omnibus stops.

Every effort is made to maintain the conveniences in a clean and efficient condition at all times but considerable difficulty is experienced in achieving this due to the gross amount of wilful damage done to equipment and fittings. Appeals to the public to safeguard public property appear to have little effect.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Type of Convenience	Number	Percentage
Water Closets	7367	99.66
Pail Closets	17	.23
Privy Middens	8	.11

79 W.C.'s were constructed for new houses and other property. 44 additional W.C.'s were provided for existing property and 4 additional W.C.'s at business premises. 6 pail closets were converted to the water carriage system.

PUBLIC CLEANSING - 1960

Collection

The service is carried out entirely by the Council's own employees with four vehicles, two petrol driven and two diesel driven. Three are side loading vehicles with all steel bodies and the other is a dual-tip diesel driven lorry of 18/20 cu. yd. capacity. The introduction of two diesel driven lorries has shown an appreciable reduction in fuel costs. All the four lorries are well maintained, kept well painted and clean and are a credit to the township.

I must once again stress one most unsatisfactory aspect, however. It is with regard to the housing and maintenance of the vehicles. The existing garage is inadequate, badly situated and cannot be kept warm enough to ensure the safety of the vehicles during the winter. The provision of improved garage accommodaton is a matter of the utmost urgency.

With very little exception a weekly collection was maintained throughout the year. Extreme difficulty was experienced at times due to the shortage, or unsuitability of labour. This is obviously a great handicap which is accentuated during holiday and sickness periods. Householders generally appreciate the high standard of the service maintained and are tolerant of any delay during the times of difficulty. In order to ensure that the work was carried out the Council authorised the working of overtime on Saturday morning during the summer, and during the week in winter.

The staff engaged on these duties are provided with donkey jackets, overalls, gloves, eyeshields and protective barrier cream. The staff have no washing facilities, proper place for them to eat their lunch or lockers in which they might keep clothing in which they come to work. In common with other industries I would recommend that urgent consideration be given to provision of such facilities in the shape of washbowls, showers, lockers, dining room, etc. These could be incorporated in a central depot which would also provide satisfactory

garages for the lorries and a more up-to-date and convenient salvage depot

The weighing of refuse was continued and this makes for greater accuracy in the compilation of the following statistics.

During the year 3,087 loads of refuse were collected as follows :-

Type of Vehicle	No. of Loads	No. of Tons	No. of Working Days	Daily Average Loads	Daily Average Weight Tons
No. 1 Lorry 45 cwts.	453	1019	297	1.53	3.43
No. 3 Lorry 80 cwts. (Diesel)	662	2648	302	2.19	8.77
No. 4 Lorry 60 cwts.	949	2847	303	3.13	9.40
No. 5 Lorry 60 cwts. (Diesel)	1023	3069	304	3.36	10.09

It is estimated that 3,087 loads weighed 9,583 tons.

The estimated weight collected per 1,000 premises was 1,553 tons.

The estimated weight collected per 1,000 population was 500.2 tons.

The average estimated amount of refuse collected from each house during the year was 1 ton 12.2 cwts.

Disposal

The whole of the town's refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping and this is done efficiently and with the least possible nuisance.

Since the introduction of mechanical disposal of the town's refuse in 1955 the work has been carried out far more satisfactorily than was ever possible previously. There has been a financial saving and it is possible for the tip attendant to devote time to controlling insects on the tips. There is a noticeable absence of flies, crickets, woodlice and rodents from our tips. The constant application of B.H.C. Gammexane controls insects to a great extent and regular survey and baiting maintain a satisfactory control over rodents.

Top soil is removed before the land is tipped on, the refuse is consolidated in comparatively thin layers and the soil is replaced on top of the refuse. This system has, no doubt, contributed to the reduction in vermin and insects, reduced the danger of fire, brought a reduction in expenditure on tyres and has made it possible to dispense with the use of sleepers.

The refuse was disposed of as follows :

Place	Number of Loads	Percentage
Brampton Road Tip	2538	83.03
Wombwell Wood Quarry	519	16.97

CLEANSING COSTS

	Collection	Disposal	Total
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cost per estimated ton	1 1 2	4 5	1 5 7
Cost per 1,000 population.....	528 18 0	110 18 0	639 16 0
Cost per 1,000 premises	1057 12 0	221 10 0	1279 2 0
INCOME	1763 0 0	103 0 0	1866 0 0
NETT COSTS	10135 0 0	2123 0 0	12258 0 0

The rate required for Public Cleansing (Street Cleansing excluded) was 1s. 9.76d.

Municipal Dust Bin Scheme

Since the Council undertook to supply refuse bins to domestic premises under Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act 1936, 4,573 worn out bins have been replaced. 316 during the year under review.

There is little doubt that the operation of such a scheme as this is beneficial in many ways and the fact of having a good standard of refuse storage accommodation has been one of the factors in maintaining a weekly collection of domestic refuse.

Trade Refuse

The Council has arrangements to remove trade refuse from 22 different premises. Such refuse is cleared twice weekly and when circumstances necessitate it, butchers' and fish-mongers' waste is removed more frequently.

Sanitary Inspection of the District

A total of 1,036 inspections were made to investigate nuisances and 1,687 re-visits were recorded.

333 Informal Notices were served and of these 245 were complied with. 88 relating to 88 nuisances were carried forward.

During the year 710 complaints were received and all were dealt with.

A considerable amount of time is taken up in interviewing tenants, owners, contractors, estate agents, etc., at the office and at various types of property. There were 1,499 such interviews during the year.

The following defects were remedied after the service of informal or formal notices, or after interview with persons concerned.

Repairs to Houses

Made dry—roof	89
Made dry—spouting	92
Made dry—Pointing or Structural Plaster ...	44
Damp Proof Course inserted	14
Plaster work repaired	104
Floors repaired	35
Window frames repaired or renewed	41
Door frames and Doors repaired or renewed ...	47
Fire ranges repaired or renewed	75
Firebacks repaired or renewed	52
Coppers re-set or renewed	21
Sinks renewed	35
Copper firegrates renewed	17
Sash cords renewed	47
Chimneys repaired	43
Handrails fixed	8

Drainage

Drains reconstructed, repaired or opened out ...	58
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	35
Inspection chamber covers renewed	38
Sink gullies renewed	32
Vent shafts provided or repaired	17
Inspection chambers constructed	15
Choked drains cleared	540

Sanitary Accommodation

Water closet fittings repaired or renewed	84
Water service pipes repaired	73
Water closet structural repairs	31
Additional sanitary accommodation	47
Conversion to water closet	6
Dustbins renewed or provided	316

Miscellaneous

Yards paved or pavement renewed	...	...	...	16
Larger diameter water services installed	...	...	...	47
Steps repaired	...	...	...	8
Accumulations of refuse cleared	...	...	...	32
Boundary and screen walls rebuilt	...	...	...	7
Water services repaired	...	...	...	18
Verminous houses cleansed	...	...	...	22
Permanent ventilation provided	...	...	...	18
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	34
Food stores provided	...	...	...	4
Coal stores provided	...	...	...	11

Referred to other Departments :

Water Board : 27; Surveyor : 58.

90 of the above matters were dealt with by statutory notices where owners or persons concerned failed within a reasonable time to abate nuisances or to execute works required.

52 of these notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1936, 25 relating to nuisances, 11 to sanitary accommodation, 9 to the provision of drainage and 7 to paving. 31 of these notices had been complied with at the end of the year.

34 notices were served under Sections 35 and 53 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. They were served in cases of urgency where having regard to all the circumstances, there would have been unreasonable delay in remedying the defect by following the procedure prescribed in Sections 93 to 95 of the Public Health Act, 1936. 34 of these notices were complied with.

The Local Authority is empowered to carry out necessary works within 9 days and to charge the owner with the cost thereof. In 12 cases the work was executed in default of the owner.

Salvage Reclamation

The gross income derived from Salvage during the year ended 31st March, 1961 was £1,703 18s. 9d. There is a slight increase compared with the previous year.

The following table gives details of articles salvaged together with the amounts received for them.

Salvaged Materials	Weight				Totals		
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	185	9	1	6	1526	16	11
Textiles	4	1	0	12	48	13	3
Ferrous Metals	12	2	1	0	70	3	0
Non-Ferrous Metals	—	17	0	6	58	5	7
TOTALS	202	9	2	24	1703	18	9

The salvage of waste paper was commenced by the Department in 1940.

Since that time to the end of March, 1961, 2,605 tons of waste paper have been collected. The income derived from these sales amounts to £20,801.

SECTION V.

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer :

R. Barnes, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer :

T. F. M. Jackson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H. (Res. 31.7.60).

P. H. Brewin, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (App. 26.9.60).

Assistant County Medical Officer :

S. G. A. Henriques, M.B., Ch.B.

Clinic Medical Officers :

Dr. C. B. Ball.

Dr. D. J. Fairclough.

Dr. H. W. Gothard.

Dr. G. Ingram.

Dr. J. Leishman.

Dr. K. Mathers.

Dr. W. G. S. Maxwell.

Dr. N. M. Piercy.

Dr. M. Scott.

Dr. M. E. Tapissier.

Dr. L. Taylor.

Dr. J. W. Whitworth.

Health Visitors :

P. M. P. Adkins (Miss).

M. Baker (Miss).

D. M. Daniels (Miss).

(app. 4.7.60).

D. Gibson (Mrs.).

A. M. Harston (Mrs.).

M. E. Lee (Miss).

M. Lloyd (Miss).

G. M. Lodge (Mrs.).

F. A. Manley (Mrs.).

B. McDonald (Mrs.).

C. Totty (Mrs.).

A. Thompson (Mrs.).

(App. 1.4.60).

D. Westerman (Miss).

A. M. Widdison (Mrs.).

Clinic Nurse :

D. Hodgson (Mrs.).

Tuberculosis Health Visitor :

E. Beever (Mrs.).

Midwives :

M. A. Collins (Mrs.).

(Res. Nov., 1960).

D. Crossley (Miss).

C. M. Dempsey (Mrs.).

B. Fitzpatrick (Mrs.).

C. M. Hill (Mrs.).

B. Horsfield (Mrs.).

I. L. Jones (Mrs.).

(App. 1.1.60).

M. Marsland (Mrs.).

D. Newton (Mrs.).

E. Parkes (Mrs.).

E. A. Staley (Mrs.).

M. Walters (Mrs.).

E. Ward (Mrs.).

(Res. 20.10.60).

M. Wroe (Mrs.).

Home Nurses :

M. Allen (Mrs.).
V. Beech (Mrs.).
H. Biegalski (Mrs.).
E. Brooks (Mrs.).
F. G. Cartwright (Mrs.).
N. C. Crofton (Miss).
E. Cross (Mrs.).
R. Edwards (Mrs.).

K. M. Hanson (Mrs.).
M. Jones (Mrs.).
M. McConnell (Mrs.).
H. Padgett (Mrs.).
B. Parker (Mrs.).
R. E. Scott (Miss).
E. A. Walker (Miss).

Mental Welfare Officer :

M. Whiteley (Mrs.).

Mental Health Home Teacher :

E. Harrott (Mrs.).

Speech Therapist :

S. Holmes (Mrs.).

Senior Clerk :

L. S. Wrigg (Mr.).

DIVISIONAL REPORT

Vital Statistics

I have compiled a comparative table of the vital statistics for each of the County districts comprising Division No. 25, which I feel may be of interest to each separate authority in assessing how they stand in relation to the local figures generally.

Births

The number of live births registered in the divisional area in 1960 was 1,296. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 16·7 per 1,000. There were 24 stillbirths, giving a stillbirth rate of 18·2.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the divisional area, after the addition and deduction of inward and outward transfers was 759 giving a crude death rate for the division of 9·8. You will notice in the table that this is lower than any of the other figures given for individual districts, but the other figures show adjusted rates. Unfortunately, no adjusted rate is available for the division.

Infant Mortality

There were 28 infant deaths in the division during the year, of which 21 occurred in the neo-natal period. This gives an infant mortality rate for the division of 21·6 as compared with 19·9 for last year and with 21·7 for England and Wales.

Smallpox Vaccination

In every district except Darfield there has been a marked fall in the number of infants vaccinated. This is an apparent rather than a real decline because of a recent recommendation that instead of this procedure being carried out at six months of age it should be deferred until after one year of age. This means that if the clinic medical officer is to follow this advice no vaccinations will be carried out for a period of between six to twelve months. The number of children vaccinated during

the year was 495 compared with 678 in 1959. This change also means that it will not be possible to equate any percentage with the numbers vaccinated. I hope that this change will not lead to a permanent falling off in the demand for vaccination but I have genuine fears in this respect.

Whooping Cough and Diphtheria Immunisation

Both these procedures continued to be in demand during the year and the divisional statistics showed an all round improvement. The percentage of children under 15 years immunised against Diphtheria rose from 72·3 to 74% during the year. The pre-school age group rose from 56·4 to 60·2% and the school group rose from 79·9 to 80·6%.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The compilation of detailed statistics on poliomyelitis becomes more complicated with each year that goes by. The clerical work associated with keeping these statistics separate for each district in the division is becoming alarming. You will see from the three accompanying tables that much work has been done during the current year, particularly in the giving of third doses. With the introduction of a fourth dose early in 1961, I wonder how much of the annual report may eventually be devoted to this subject. It is very difficult to find percentages of the population immune, but I have calculated these for each district in the age group 1943-1960—(i.e. 6 months to 17 years of age).

Cudworth	...	...	...	...	75·0
Darfield	...	...	...	...	86·3
Darton	...	...	...	...	54·8
Dodworth	...	...	...	...	89·1
Royston	...	...	...	...	67·9
Wombwell	...	...	...	...	72·4
Worsbrough	...	...	...	...	71·7
					<hr/>
Division	...	...	...	...	73·3
					<hr/>

These figures do not include those completed by the National Coal Board for each district. I am not able to separate the school children from the remainder but the percentage immunised in this group is much higher than these figures would indicate.

Midwifery and Maternity Services

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives was 670, and during the year there were 647 institutional confinements. These figures compare with 626 and 708 respectively in the previous year. The number of new cases attending ante-natal clinics in the division was 437 and the total number of attendances was 2,828. Post-natal attendances were 265, this figure shows a slight decline compared with 1959.

District	Acres	Population Registrar General's Estimate Mid 1960	Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	Stillbirth Rate	Infant Death Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate
Cudworth	1,746	8,960	18·4	15·1	22·7	29·1	45·5
Darfield	2,018	6,640	21·4	12·5	13·9	42·3	41·7
Darton	4,726	14,740	15·8	12·9	8·4	25·3	25·1
Dodworth	1,857	4,300	13·0	15·1	—	17·5	17·5
Royston	1,452	8,500	15·6	14·7	28·4	21·9	49·6
Wombwell	3,850	19,160	16·2	11·5	31·3	12·9	40·6
Worsbrough	3,420	15,050	16·0	12·8	8·2	12·4	12·3
Rates for the Division	20,099	77,350	16·8 (Crude)	9·8 (Crude)	18·2	21·6	33·3
Rates for the Administrative County			17·1	12·6	22·4	22·5	35·5
England and Wales			17·1	11·5	19·7	21·7	Not available

IMMUNISATION STATISTICS 1960

District	Population	Whooping Cough Immunisation 0-4 years of age		Diphtheria Immunisation			Smallpox No. Vaccinated during year	Tetanus No. Immunised during year
		No.	%	Years 0-15	Years 0-4	Years 5-15		
Cudworth	8,960	537	63.1	86.4	63.0	97.7	54	167
Darfield	6,640	389	68.3	91.1	77.9	97.2	155	96
Darton	14,740	749	63.0	68.5	64.9	69.6	69	218
Dodworth	4,300	190	57.2	83.3	59.0	94.2	—	40
Royston	8,500	458	62.3	82.8	62.3	92.6	59	107
Wombwell	19,160	877	53.7	73.6	50.1	82.8	103	258
Worsbrough	15,050	748	58.1	66.7	57.1	71.5	55	226
Divisional Figures	77,350	3,948	60.2	74.0	60.2	80.6	495	1,112

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION 1960 — (WITH THREE DOSES)

District	Position at 31st December 1959				Completed during 1960				Grand Total at 31st December 1960					
	Children	Young Persons	Expectant Mothers	TOTAL	Children	Young Persons	Expectant Mothers	Others	TOTAL	Children	Young Persons	Expectant Mothers	Others	TOTAL
Cudworth	621	58	110	789	397	442	69	58	966	1,018	500	179	58	1,755
Darfield	911	157	49	1,117	521	388	26	49	984	1,432	545	75	49	2,101
Darton	911	290	9	1,210	1,279	383	11	37	1,710	2,190	673	20	37	2,920
Dodworth	547	21	—	568	182	130	13	14	339	729	151	13	14	907
Royston	804	74	3	881	565	339	—	8	912	1,369	413	3	8	1,793
Wombwell	1,782	98	8	1,888	1,158	536	51	68	1,813	2,940	634	59	68	3,901
Worsbrough	1,199	40	23	1,262	573	308	68	48	997	2,357	348	91	48	3,744
Barnsley Grammar School	131	—	—	131	—	—	—	—	—	131	—	—	—	131
Barnsley High School	208	46	—	254	20	2	—	—	22	228	48	—	—	276
National Coal Board	—	—	—	—	105	1,627	—	6	1,738	105	1,627	—	6	1,738
Divisional Totals	7,114	784	202	8,100	4,800	4,155	238	288	9,481	11,914	4,939	440	288	17,581

Ante-Natal Clinics

The ante-natal clinic has been held during most of the year at the new Clinic, Summer Lane, Wombwell, on Thursday afternoon. Attendances have fallen even more drastically during the year with 20 patients making 94 attendances compared with 45 patients making 240 attendances in the previous year. In addition to this, 557 attendances were made at relaxation classes run by the midwives. These classes, as well as giving instruction in exercises, do a valuable amount of good health education.

Much of the ante-natal work in the town is now done by the general practitioners in their own surgeries at special ante-natal sessions with a midwife in attendance. This is a very satisfactory state of affairs, but we are left with the problem of a clinic which is very small indeed. We have made arrangements during 1960 for an extra session of Poliomyelitis Vaccination to be combined with the ante-natal clinic and this has proved quite successful.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Most of the infant welfare clinics in the Division continued to thrive and 2,320 new cases attended under the age of 1 year. The total number of children attending local health authority clinics was 3,018. Total attendances : 34,743.

At the New Clinic in Summer Lane two sessions are held per week. During the year 317 children made 4,719 attendances, an average of 47.2 per session. This compares with 298 children who made 4,644 attendances in the previous year.

At the Jump Centre where 48 sessions were held 36 children made 844 attendances.

School Health Service

I am pleased to report that the routine work of school

medical inspection is making steady progress towards catching up with the previous back-log caused by Poliomyelitis vaccination. If conditions remain favourable, I think that one more year will see us back on schedule.

Dr. Jackson left the service to take up an appointment at Millom on the 31st July, 1960, and we are pleased to welcome Dr. P. H. Brewin who took up duties on the 26th September, 1960.

The table shows the work carried out by the school health service during the year.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND

District	No. of children inspected	No. satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory	Eye		E.N.T.		Heart		Lungs		Orthopaedic		Others	
				Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation
Cudworth	653	653	—	31	62	12	59	1	5	4	25	2	9	14	58
Darfield	390	390	—	14	16	20	38	1	10	1	12	6	6	14	61
Darton	841	841	—	49	107	15	47	3	3	3	13	9	6	27	75
Dodworth	112	100	2	11	6	3	15	—	2	1	3	1	9	3	31
Royston	598	598	—	41	62	13	38	1	6	2	16	2	9	20	56
Wombwell	506	506	—	47	69	16	37	2	8	2	7	2	13	30	56
Worsbrough	587	585	2	30	51	24	34	3	10	1	19	8	17	24	47
TOTALS	3,687	3,683	4	223	373	103	268	11	44	14	95	30	69	99	384

SPECIALIST CLINICS

Clinic	No. of attendances						
	Cudworth	Darfield	Darton	Dodworth	Royston	Wombwell	Worsbrough
Ophthalmic	191	69	219	47	105	211	164
Ear, Nose and Throat	55	9	33	4	18	28	29
Paediatric	5	1	7	2	4	16	13
Child Guidance	5	2	36	8	10	60	42

District	Minor Ailment Clinics		School Clinics
	No. of children	Total attendances	No. seen by doctor
Cudworth	—	—	251
Darfield	51	55	54
Darton	—	—	264
Dodworth	7	7	11
Royston	114	132	212
Wombwell	44	72	87
Worsbrough ...	267	288	46

Speech Therapy

					No. of children	Total attendances
Cudworth	...	...	...	...	7	121
Darfield	...	...	...	...	4	60
Darton	...	...	...	...	9	155
Dodworth	...	...	...	...	1	15
Royston	...	...	...	...	3	101
Wombwell	...	...	...	...	12	240
Worsbrough	...	...	...	...	7	128

Wombwell Special School

11 children were treated at the school. The therapist visits the school for half a day each week.

Mantoux Testing of School Entrants

This service has continued during the year, and, because the results this year show certain trends, I feel it is worthy of comment. Certain trends become apparent from the table reproduced below. The number of children positive at five years old because of B.C.G. vaccination now becomes a very significant part of the total number of positive reactors (63%). The other change shows that results in the Dodworth Urban District are within normal limits. Five years ago Dodworth had a persistent rate of 20 - 30% against the rest of the division of 2%. (See Table I).

Chiropody Service

During the year a chiropody service has been introduced in every district. This scheme seemed rather slow to start in some districts chiefly due to the non-availability of qualified chiropodists and premises. However, by the end of the year a scheme was functioning in every district giving free treatment to pensioners, physically handicapped and expectant mothers. It might be noted that not a single patient in the last category has so far come forward. At Darfield the Trustees of the Darfield Nurses' Home have continued to run their scheme on an agency basis for the County Council, but in all other districts a direct service under the County Council has been set up.

I give below a table showing the work carried out by the various chiropodists in each area. (See Table II).

TABLE I
MANTOUX TESTING OF SCHOOL ENTRANTS

District	No. of children offered	No. of children accepting	Acceptance Rate	No. of children negative	No. of children positive because of B.C.G.	No. positive other than B.C.G.	Total Positive	% Positive other than B.C.G.	Referred to Chest Physician
Cudworth	174	148	85%	144	1	3	4	2.0	3
Darfield	157	107	68%	103	4	—	4	0.0	—
Darton	150	126	84%	123	1	2	3	1.6	2
Dodworth	68	64	94%	62	1	1	2	1.6	1
Royston	145	120	83%	118	2	—	2	0.0	2
Wombwell	213	202	95%	201	1	—	1	0.0	—
Worsbrough	201	185	92%	179	4	2	6	1.0	1
Totals for Division	1,108	952	85.9%	930	14	8	22	0.86	9

TABLE II
CHIROPODY SERVICE

Area	Date service commenced	No. of sessions held	No. of patients treated in clinic		No. of treatments carried out in clinic or surgery		No. of patients treated at home		No. of treatments carried out at home	
			Pensioners	Physically Handi- capped	Pensioners	Physically Handi- capped	Pensioners	Physically Handi- capped	Pensioners	Physically Handi- capped
Cudworth	12.9.60	14	58	—	103	—	26	—	41	—
Darfield	1.4.60	62	166	2	551	7	56	—	196	—
Darton	16.3.60	83	216	8	839	24	47	4	199	12
Dodworth	23.12.60	2	15	—	15	—	3	—	3	—
Royston	5.12.60	7	52	1	52	1	—	—	—	—
Wombwell	5.4.60	121	247	12	893	15	37	5	190	20
Worsbrough	12.12.60	4	23	—	23	—	4	—	4	—
Divisional Totals		293	777	23	2,476	47	173	9	633	32

The first reaction to these statistics is that the percentage of people requiring domiciliary treatment is alarmingly high. One of the objects of the scheme is to keep the old people in the community mobile and perhaps we should be able to judge the success of the scheme by the fall which I hope will occur in the number of old people needing treatment at home.

Health Visiting

The staffing position with regard to health visitors remained relatively unchanged from the previous year. The total number of visits made by the Health Visitors during the year was 34,760, of which 20,879 were made to pre-school children. 8,428 visits were made to children under the age of one year.

As in other spheres, Poliomyelitis vaccination took up a great deal of the Health Visitors' time during 1960, and I feel that the time is fast approaching when we must consider if such routine work could not be done by some lesser qualified person. It is not generally realised that the Health Visitor is a qualified nurse, a qualified midwife and a further post-graduate certificate in health visiting.

During the year the scheme was commenced to test all babies in a condition known as Phenylketonuria. This is a metabolic disturbance which such children are born with. The effect of the disease is to poison the brain and produce mental sub-normality. It is a rare condition; estimates of its incidence vary between 1 in 10,000 and 1 in 40,000 births, but it is the one preventable cause of sub-normality. During the year 847 babies were tested by the Health Visiting Staff, all of whom were negative.

Home Nursing

The home nurses in the division made 47,464 visits last year. 39,655 of these being to medical cases, 6,930 to surgical cases and 680 visits were made to Tuberculosis patients. These figures all show an increase compared with previous years.

Slightly over half of the patients were over 65 and claimed nearly three-quarters of the visits.

Home Help Service

The home help service again provided a service mainly for the elderly and the proportion of hours expended on this category was 92% of the totals. The total number of households assisted during the year was 729 compared with 663 in the previous year. The total number of hours received by such households was 124,952 compared with 103,941 in 1959. This represents a rise of 20% in the number of hours expended compared with the previous year.

A few years ago, I commented on the fact that we could not go on accommodating more and more cases by cutting the number of hours per case. This limit was reached in 1959 and the ensuing years will inevitably see an expansion of the service. I give below a table which shows the changes which have taken place over the years.

District	Average No. of cases per week			Average hours per case per wk.		
	Early 1954	Late 1957	Late 1960	Early 1954	Late 1957	Late 1960
Cudworth	31½	58½	75	7·0	3·5	4·0
Darfield	28	40½	68	6·8	3·8	4·9
Darton	47	77	107	6·1	3·85	3·9
Dodworth	9	19	30	6·6	6·0	4·0
Royston	14½	49½	65	10·3	3·5	3·9
Wombwell	53	95	145	5·1	3·8	4·1
Worsbro	41	66½	91	6·0	4·9	4·7
Divisional Totals	224	406	581	6·4	3·9	4·35

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Mental Subnormality

A. Cases ascertained to be mentally subnormal and subject to be dealt with in 1960 :

Number in which action was taken on reports by :

		Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
i.	Local Education Authority :				
	(a) While at school or liable to attend school	1	1	—	—
	(b) On leaving Special School	2	—	—	1
	(c) On leaving ordinary school	—	—	—	—
ii.	Police or by the Courts	—	—	—	—
iii.	Other sources (transfer from other districts, re-ascer- tainments, etc.)	—	—	—	—
		3	1	—	1

B. Particulars of cases removed from Register during 1960:

		Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
i.	By reason of death	—	—	—	1
ii.	De-classified	—	—	—	—
iii.	Removal to Hospitals	2	—	—	—
iv.	Transfer to other districts ...	—	—	1	1
		2	—	1	2

C. Particulars of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1960 :

				Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
i.	Statutory Supervision	...	...	17	16	62	70
ii.	Voluntary Supervision	...	...	—	—	16	18
iii.	Under Guardianship	...	...	—	—	—	—
iv.	On licence from hospitals	...		—	—	—	—
				17	16	78	88

Training Facilities for mentally sub-normal patients

Particulars of sub-normal patients :

				Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
Centre	Supervisor			M.	F.	M.	F.
Wombwell	...	Mrs. E. Large	...	9	10	4	6
Hemsworth	...	Mrs. Towel	...	—	3	1	—
Barnsley C.B.	Miss Smith	...	...	—	—	2	4
				9	13	7	10

At present there are 25 sub-normal children in the Division who are under 16 years of age. Of these, 22 are in full-time attendance at Training Centres. The remaining three, due to physical as well as mental disability, are unable to be catered for at the present time.

At the Wombwell Training Centre there is only provision for 27 pupils and 29 were attending by the end of the year.

I am happy to say that both the plans for a new Adult Training Centre and the extension to The Gables have both been passed and work will be started on them in the near future.

Group Training

For the mentally sub-normal adults who are unable to attend Training Centres, Group Training Classes are held in various parts of the Division. In the case of physical handicap or domestic commitments home visits are made.

The four classes are held in the following districts :

Monday,	9.30 a.m. to 4.0 p.m. Darby and Joan Club, Royston. (Mrs. E. Harrott).
Tuesday,	9.30 a.m. to 4.0 p.m. Parish Hall, Wombwell. (Mrs. E. Harrott).
Thursday,	9.30 a.m. to 4.0 p.m. Ambulance Hall, Worsbrough Bridge. (Mrs. E. Harrott).
Friday,	9.30 a.m. to 4.0 p.m. Infant Welfare Centre, Darton. (Mrs. E. Harrott).

During the year 3 males and 20 females attended the Group Training Class and 10 females and 3 males were visited by the teacher to give home tuition.

Thanks are due to the Parents' Association who during the year have given financial aid towards a Pantomime Trip to Leeds, and a day's outing to Whitby. Thanks are also due to the National Association, Wombwell Branch, for an excursion to Blackpool to see the lights.

Wombwell Occupation Centre

During the year the Training Centre had 29 pupils on the roll, which was two more than the original establishment.

The following table shows the distribution of the pupils in age groups.

	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16+
	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.
Males	1	1	—	1	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	4
Females	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	3	6

The whole of the Gables is now at the disposal of the Training Centre as the West Riding Dental Department has vacated the three rooms they formerly occupied.

In July we were happy to welcome back Miss Thornton, who returned from the N.A.M.H. Training Course and has been appointed as an Assistant Supervisor.

Thanks are again due to the Parent Teachers' Association and the Wombwell Rotary and Inner Wheel. The Parents' Association has continued to be active and they have donated to the Centre a small cine screen. The Wombwell Rotary and Inner Wheel organised a five day Whitsuntide holiday for 13 of the mentally sub-normal at Scarborough. The staff and the children had their annual day's outing at the end of July, and the N.A.M.H.C. contributed towards a day trip for the children to Belle Vue during the mid-term holiday.

A successful Garden Party organised by the Parents' Association was held in mid July, followed shortly afterwards by the Open Day. Towards the end of the year the children gave a performance of "Robin and the Christmas Tree Fairy" in the Parish Hall. A Christmas Party was held at the Training Centre and the Parents' Association donated presents to each child to the value of ten shillings.

Accommodation

During the past year six cases have been admitted to hospital for short-stay accommodation which was appreciated by the parents.

Mental Health After-Care Service

Particulars relating to discharges from Mental Hospitals
during the year

Mental Hospital	(Vol.)		(Cert.)		Deaths	
	Section I		Section 16			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Storthes Hall	33	30	6	16	3	6
Stanley Royd	4	—	—	—	—	—
Middlewood	2	3	—	3	—	—
Scalebor Park	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	39	33	6	19	3	6

DISPOSAL OF MENTALLY HANDICAPPED ON THE SUPERVISION REGISTER FOR THE WHOLE DIVISION

Age Groups	Receiving Training			Working	Assisting in the Home	Training offers refused	Unable to be trained because of physical or mental disability	Still in ordinary school
	O.C.	G.T.	H.T.					
FEMALES								
Under 16 years	13	—	—	4	—	—	2	—
Over 16 years	10	20	10	15	13	6	4	1
MALES								
Under 16 years	9	—	—	3	—	—	1	—
Over 16 years	7	3	3	35	18	1	2	—
TOTALS	39	23	13	57	31	7	9	1

(1 female aged over 16 years who previously attended group training classes is now receiving mental hospital treatment. 1 male aged over 16 years who is attending the group training classes is mentally ill.)

Printed by A. Taylor & Sons, Ltd., Wombwell